

The Gospel printed in Siamese.

June 24. Matthew was out of press about a week ago, and most of the edition is covered. The season was so far past, that I did not think it best to attempt printing any thing else, as we are, and have been for 10 days, daily expecting a vessel to convey us to Siam. I have received letters from Siam, up to May 7th, and am permitted to learn that my dear family are well, and the little church is steadfast.

REVIVALS.

From the New York Evangelist.

GREENVILLE, Ohio. The work has been going on through the summer and fall, and many have thus been led to Jesus. I do not know the exact number that have been added to the different evangelical churches. Not far from one hundred have been added to the Presbyterian;—probably fifty, or more, to the Methodist. Living as I do, thirty miles off, I cannot be particular. I should like to tell you of the struggling prayer that prevailed with God, but space will not permit. Suffice it to say, the place where a few months since all was gloomy and sinking in stupidity, is now glowing with the bright prospect of salvation; the temperance cause flourishing; the cause of the suffering slave advancing; and peace which surpasses understanding, flowing like a river.

VERNON, Ohio. In the four meetings probably not less than six hundred took their stand openly for God. How many will stand at his right hand, will be known at the judgment.

GREENVILLE, Penn. A meeting has very recently been held in Greenville, Pennsylvania, of which I will give you a short account. Little did I think that in America, a land of civilization, a place could be found so far in the back ground. Why, a man would be dealt with as an offender for exhorting his fellow creatures to flee from the wrath to come. When the meeting commenced there were not to exceed six there, save those that went from abroad; and the whole church seemed more afraid that their souls would be lost, than that they would be lost.

They kept a sharp look out for heresy;—and I hope that some, while looking, saw their own hearts in the mirror that was held up before them. Yes, the sword of the Spirit made its way to the hearts of some professors. One individual cried out, "Oh! I am a hypocrite unmasked," and yielded up his heart, and sat down. I have no doubt for the first time, at the feet of Jesus. This was an aged man, and had been in the church, I think, thirty years. Language is inadequate to describe the horrible stupidity which brooded over the place, and the strong prejudice against any measure that has in it an adaptation to the salvation of the soul. Formality seemed to be their all, so far as the human eye could reach. While I was conversing with an aged man, who was under the most pungent conviction, he broke out, saying, "I cannot understand what this means—to see men so much engaged for my welfare. I never have seen any thing like it before." And many sinners that gave their hearts to God, said they were never warned of their danger before but in public. Such was the state of things. After the Lord had begun to pour out his Spirit, and sinners were crying on every hand, "What shall I do?" one of their most aged ministers could sit unmoved, and speculate, and say, that the man whom God has blessed to the conversion of souls, acted like a fool. Amidst such a state of things the Lord came down, and in eight days sixty souls came out through all that prejudice, and took their stand on the Lord's side. Oh, that men would praise the Lord. There have been meetings also in Austinburg and Morgan, Ashland, co. Ohio. God has done great things for his cause in Austinburg.

SPRINGFIELD, New Jersey. A correspondent at Newark says, "There is an interesting revival at Springfield in this county."

OSWEGO, N. Y. A correspondent of the Evangelist says—
"We have appointed a protracted meeting to follow the meeting of the association."

There is quite an attention to serious things in this village, particularly with the sailors under brother Denison's labors. About ten have been converted since he came here, three or four captains among them. A lot has been purchased and a chapel will be erected. The unparalleled disasters of the last fall have thrown a deep interest over the Bethel cause on the lakes. More than one hundred persons, on all the lakes, lost their lives in one gale.

Bro. Myrick is attending a protracted meeting at Jameville, Onondaga co., which is much blessed.

LODON, N. H. A correspondent of the Evangelist writes as follows:

"I cannot forbear to say that the Lord has appeared in great mercy to the church and society in Loudon village. We are a small church, and a very small society, and in part, dependent on the Missionary Society to support our pastor, the Rev. Henry White, whose labors we have enjoyed about one year. The Holy Spirit has in good degree aroused the members of the church to a sense of their responsibility, and alarmed the impenitent, and convicted many, and we humbly hope, brought some fifteen or twenty to submit to the terms of the gospel."

I am happy to say, as I am informed by a number of members of the Baptist church in Concord, N. H., that there is a very interesting revival in progress in that society, and already some thirty or forty are rejoicing in the pardoning mer-

cy of God, and the work seems to be extending its influence into the Congregational and Methodist societies. W. C.

We are happy to see by the excellent Zion's Herald, that the Lord is again smiling upon the Methodist churches in New England, and accounts of cheering revivals are again becoming somewhat frequent. The following are from the paper of Jan. 20:—N. Y. Evangelist.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.

Dear Brother—With inexpressible gratitude to God, I would inform you that the work of the Lord is prospering gloriously in this town. This work commenced last September, and has steadily progressed ever since. Rev. John Bayley came to this place the first of September, and entered upon his work like one whose business it was to save souls. His indefatigable and zealous labors seemed peculiarly to fit him for his charge. The character of the work appears to be deep, and solid, and rational—free from what is sometimes called extravagance. The gray-headed sire, down to the youth of fifteen, have shared it, and a number who are heads of families. Indeed, it is a new era in the history of Methodism in this town.

Not far from sixty have participated in the pardoning mercy of God. Others are serious and penitent. The congregation is larger than at any time previous, and give unusual attention to the word. Fifty-four have joined the church on trial, and others will probably join soon. Praise the Lord for what he has done! May the work go on, till this large and populous town shall be brought entirely under the influence of the gospel.

R. W. ALLEN.

NEWMARKET, N. H., Jan. 12, 1835.
As I am writing, I will inform you, that the Lord of the harvest has blessed us, on this station, the present year. About forty have united with us; and the other evangelical churches have shared in the good work.

HOLLISTON, Jan. 10, 1835.

Dear Brother—The Lord is doing a great work on us here; more than fifty have been converted within the last ten days, and the work still goes on. Probably you will hear from us soon. Yours affectionately,

J. PARKER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15, 1835.
We are enjoying a good revival in this station. Between thirty and forty have, within a few weeks, passed from death unto spiritual life, and our prospects are still glorious. The church are deeply devoted, and a more united, laborious, and ardent people, I have never had the honor and privilege to be connected with.

A. D. MERRILL.

PENBROKE, N. H. This society enjoyed a pleasing state of things the autumn past. Fifteen were added to the church the first Sabbath in January. The churches in Concord and Pembroke are large, compared with the congregations. There is now a cloud as big as a man's hand hanging over the village of Concord. If Elijah should bow himself in lowly prayer and supplication, there will soon be a sound of abundance of rain.—N. H. Obs.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. The Pawtucket Record, edited by Rev. Ray Potter, says: "A glorious revival of religion is now in progress in Mr. Blain's society, in Providence. This is truly rejoicing. It is understood that Mr. Blain was asked by a certain 'prudent' (?) minister in his vicinity, 'if he did not think that the reason why religious feeling was so low in his congregation, was because he had so much to do with abolition?' Brother Blain has been one of the most active, decided and fearless abolitionists in the state; and the only minister it is believed in Providence, that has taken a prominent active part in the cause; and now, while no other church in that city is visited with a special outpouring of God's Spirit, a wonderful work of grace is going on under his ministry."

FALL RIVER, Mass. The same paper says: "I have just learned with pleasure, that the Baptist church and congregation, in Fall River, are now enjoying a precious revival of religion. This is another abolition church and minister. Do 'prudent' ministers and professors remember the letter they sent in to the association last fall on the subject of slavery?"

PROVIDENCE, R. I. "You will be pleased to learn that a revival has commenced in the 2d Baptist church in this city, and from 30 to 40 are expressing hope of having recently passed from death unto life. From 50 to 60 more are in an inquiring and anxious state. A protracted meeting is now in progress, which commenced on Monday, last, and is crowded by throngs of interesting hearers. The prospects are truly encouraging."—Boston Recorder.

MOUNTJOY, Pa. We are informed, there is a revival of religion in progress at Mountjoy, Lancaster county. Numbers are under awakening influence, and about twenty-five or thirty are hopefully converted to God.

It is also said, that a pleasing work of grace has commenced in Lisburn, Cumberland county, and in Liverport, Perry county.—Harrisburg paper.

TROY, N. Y. A series of interesting meetings has just closed in the Presbyterian church of W. Troy. The church are making preparation to build a much larger meeting house. May it be built and crowded with anxious souls.

For some weeks past the Holy Spirit has been signally present in the Bethel church of Troy. Several have recently expressed a hope of salvation through Christ. This most glorious work advances with increasing interest. Why should we not look and labor for one general revival in all the churches.—Albany Amethist.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, yesterday offered by Mr. J. Q. ADAMS:

Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the present session as relates to the failure, at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into, and report to the House, the causes and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

[While it was under consideration, the house adjourned.]

IN SENATE—Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. ROBINSON presented the credentials of W. D. EWING, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois, in the room of Elias K Kane, deceased.

Mr. EWING was then introduced and qualified.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the bill in addition to an act authorizing the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery. The committee also authorized a special report recommending the passage of the bill.

Mr. LINN offered the following resolutions, which lie one day for consideration.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate what number of Indians now occupy the frontier on the southwest, west, north, and northeast of the United States, and what number it is probable will be transferred from the States and Territories to the frontiers of the U. States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War also inform the Senate whether, in his opinion, the present military force of the United States is sufficient to garrison the fortifications on the seaboard, and at the same time give protection to the inhabitants residing in the States and Territories bordering on the Indian frontier. If not, what force will, in his opinion, be necessary to such protection.

The joint resolution authorizing certain experiments on the gold and silver currency, was taken upon motion of Mr. BENSON, amended on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

SLAVERY IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Mr. J. Q. ADAMS presented a petition from sundry ladies, citizens of the district represented by him, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

[A hot debate ensued on the question of reception of the petition, after which the petition was laid on the table. Mr. Adams then presented a similar petition from the citizens of western Pennsylvania, which was disposed of in like manner.]

From the National Intelligencer.
IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

A bill from the House of Representatives, received this morning, making an additional appropriation for the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BENTON offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:
Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing lottery drawings and the sale of lottery tickets within this District.

Mr. SWIFT offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of deepening the channel between the islands of North & South Hero, in Lake Champlain, agreeable to an estimate contained in a survey of said channel, as appears by the report of the Secretary of War, referred to said committee.

SEMINOLE INDIANS.

Mr. WEBSTER, from the committee on finance, reported, without amendment, a bill making farther appropriation for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians, and asked for the immediate consideration of the bill, as the state of the country required its passage with the utmost despatch.

The bill [appropriating \$500,000] was taken up for consideration, and ordered to its reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAST YEAR'S FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. Q. ADAMS.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the present session as relates to the failure, at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into, and report to the House, the causes and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

IN SENATE—Thursday, Jan. 28.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SWIFT presented a petition from citizens of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SWIFT said that he considered that the analogy was striking between the proposition of the senator from Missouri, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting lottery drawings in the District of Co-

lumbia and the inquiry into the slavery question in the District of Columbia.

The question was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

Mr. CONNOR, from the committee on the post office and post roads, reported a bill to change the organization of the post office department, and to provide more effectually for the accounts thereof.

[This bill, which consists of thirty-seven sections, proposes that the revenues arising in the post office department, and all debts due to the same, shall, when collected, be paid, under the direction of the postmaster general, into the treasury of the United States; that estimates of the amounts necessary for the service of the department shall be laid before Congress annually, under the several heads of compensation of postmasters; transportation of the mails; ship, steamboat, and way letters; wrapping paper; office furniture; advertising; mail bags; blanks; mail locks; keys and stamps; mail depredations; and special agents; clerks, &c. for offices; and miscellaneous, and that annual accounts of the expenditures under these several heads should be also laid before Congress; that the appropriations for the service of the post office department, to be made annually by Congress, shall be disbursed by the treasurer out of the moneys paid into the treasury to the credit of the said appropriation upon the warrants of the postmaster general, registered and countersigned as provided by this bill, and expressing on their faces the head of appropriation to which they should be charged; that the accounts arising in the Post Office, be audited by an Auditor of the Post Office, (a new officer,) with an appeal to the Comptroller of the Treasury; that duplicates of all contracts for carrying the mail shall be lodged with this new officer within ninety days after they are made, and he shall also have delivered to him, upon the death, resignation, or removal of any postmaster, the bond of office of said postmaster, &c.; that there shall be employed by the Postmaster General a third Assistant Postmaster General, one Chief Clerk, three Principal Clerks, and thirty-three other Clerks, one Messenger, and two Assistant Messengers, and in the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, one Chief Clerk, four Principal Clerks, and thirty-eight other Clerks, one Messenger, and one Assistant Messenger. The bill contains many provisions for regulating contracts, guarding them from abuse, and making them effective. It proposes, also, to inhibit the sending of any bound books, or any article of wood, metal, mineral, or glass, by mail, and to forbid the franking of packages consisting of any other substance than paper.]

The bill was twice read, & committed.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAST YEAR'S FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. Q. ADAMS.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the present session as relates to the failure, at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into, and report to the House the causes and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Telegraph.

"We ought to obey God, rather than men."

PETER.

Br. Murray:—I had supposed that, in the christian world, the great principle of the above passage, was now and forever settled. A principle, having the sanction of reason, and of God's word, it would seem, ought never to be called in question, by men or nations, professing themselves christians. What would the world be, devoid of this principle? How should we decide between right and wrong? What, but this principle, distinguishes Europe and America from Asia and Africa?—What would a denial of this be, but cutting the cable that binds Heaven and earth together, and letting this world float a wreck? The moment we do it, we criminate Daniel for not ceasing his prayers, when he knew the "writing was signed." We call the three worthies, who refused to "fall down and worship the image, which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up," fanatics and madmen. We declare ourselves ready to censure and condemn Peter and the apostles, for preaching when forbidden—by the Sanhedrim. And, finally we call the martyrs fools, and traduce the character of all such men as Wickliffe and Luther.

Who would have thought, a short time since, while viewing the great movements of the day—the sending forth of missionaries, to preach the gospel, contrary to the laws of pagan monarchs—the resolution of the Bible Society to supply every family with the Bible within twenty years—the circulation of tracts and books, teaching a doctrine wholly subversive of heathen rites and laws—who would have thought, while beholding thousands and tens of thousands, watching to catch the first glimpse of the day star, which is to usher in the morn of millennial glory, that the whole christian world must stop in 1836, to settle this question:—"May I speak the truth, though men forbid?" But it has come to this. The great question now is not, whether popery or protestantism, licentiousness or chastity, temperance or intemperance, slavery or anti-slavery, shall prevail, but whether we may "obey God rather than men?"—whether we may

speak the truth "though kings should hear."

Although the whole course, pursued by the opposers of moral reform, has long declared that "civil enactments make it right to do that, which but for the civil law, would be a sin against God." Yet, it was not until reading the Liberator of Dec. 12, that I found any man, especially any minister, who had the hardihood, openly to avow such a sentiment. A correspondent in that paper, understood the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, in June last to use the foregoing language, and to illustrate it by saying, that, "if the law of man required him to work on the Sabbath, he should do it, though forbidden by the law of God;"—that, though it might be sin against God to hold men in slavery, still if human laws forbid emancipation, men might be justified in holding slaves.

If such a sentiment be true, we may make short work in delivering this guilty world from sin. Only let us have a universal enactment making it lawful and necessary to lie, cheat, steal, commit adultery, make merchandize of souls, swear, profane the Sabbath, murder &c., and we wash our hands in innocence and come in with our claim to immortal glory.—Henceforth let no more Bibles be printed and let those now extant be sent to Greenland, for fuel to warm the bodies, and not the souls, of our northern neighbors.—Henceforth O ye heralds of the cross, leave your high calling; and join with the world in proclaiming "Man's will is God's law!"

What say you, Mr. Editor, will you subscribe to it? And you, my brethren in Vermont—in New England—can you? No—I hear ten thousand voices from the hills and vales of our country, saying, in concert with ten thousand times ten thousand celestial beings: no! never!! never!!!

If such be the decision, what shall I do? Shall we sit silent, and not speak the truth? Shall christians, the followers of Jesus, fear to rebuke sin? No!—the time has come when christians must "come out of Babylon." The church must be purified. It must be tried by the shuttlecock of truth, justice, humanity. An apostle has said "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution."

What better evidence is there that the church is corrupt, than the fact, that of late, there has been so little persecution? That always served to purify the church. Much as I love ease, I will say, if the church cannot be purified without the return of the days of persecution and martyrdom, let them come. Yes—let them come. If speaking the truth against rum-making, rum selling, gambling, prostitution, slavery or idolatry, sanctioned by the laws of men or public opinion, excite the malice of the guilty, and lead them on to violence against those who maintain the supremacy of God's law, let such be assured that there are some in these degenerate times, who cannot be driven from their adherence to the laws of Jehovah by bribes or threats, the prison or dungeon, the rack or the stake.

Permit me, then, in conclusion, to say to editors, ministers and laymen, who have planted themselves upon the everlasting rock of truth, neither to faint or be weary. Let the motto, which Moses received at the Red Sea, be yours: "go forward." And let me say to you, Br. Murray, lower not the standard of the Telegraph. No—raise it, if need be, until its telegraphic signs shall attract the notice and admiration of all good men, and angels too—until we hear no more of the laws of men being paramount to the laws of God.

Orwell, February, 1836.

A. A.

THE TELEGRAPH.

FEBRUARY 11

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION.

Rev. Alvin Bailey, agent for the A. B. H. M. Society addressed the people of the Baptist Church and Society in this village, on the subject of his agency, last Lord's day. The attention of the audience was called to the moral destination of the great Western Valley—a region embracing about two-thirds of the territory of the United States, unparalleled for richness of soil, and commercial facilities;—possessing, in general, a fine, salubrious climate; in a word, almost every natural quality that invites emigration. Very soon the moral, political and religious character of this Valley, would be the moral, political and religious character of this nation. A majority of the votes would in all probability be given there, in a few years. How much then depended on the formation of character. Character was not yet fixed; all was yet a moral chaos; but it would form rapidly; there were enough ready to assist in its formation; the work was already going on;—infidelity and Catholicism were pouring in. The latter already made its boasts.—The speaker thought that they were yet only boasts, made for effect, and not reality—that Protestantism, with proper vigilance and effort, might hold the ground. But there must be immediate, efficient and untiring action. As much of the Protestant ministry as had been raised there, was unlettered, unsound, and inefficient; and there was little of any other. The Baptists very generally had preaching not of tetter than once a month, and most of their preachers were hostile to all missionary

operations, and of course the people not less so; hence the necessity of appealing to the people of the east for laborers such as were needed, and for their support.

We entirely agreed with the speaker as to the comparative importance of domestic missions. The American Convention at Baltimore, last April, resolved to raise \$100,000 for foreign missions, and only \$50,000 for domestic missions. The speaker considered this bad economy, and so do we. The subject was shown to be vastly important. The characteristics of the discourse were, clearness, candor and soundness. The speaker kept to his subject, was direct and to the point. He is a practical man. He speaks from experience. He has been on the ground. It is manifest that his heart is in the work.—We believe the impression made to have been good, and trust that his effort here will not be lost. We bespeak for him and his cause, open doors, open hearts, open hands, and open purses, in Vermont. It is not money alone that he wants. He wants and needs, for himself and the cause, the prayers of the saints. These he has a right to claim. It is a precious consideration that in this respect, the poor can contribute as abundantly as the rich. One word here to the latter. And it may apply on other subjects as well as on the one before us. Let them not think that their prayers alone will accomplish much, for if they have not that feeling that will produce alms as well as prayers, they have not the feeling requisite to very efficient prayers. Prayers and alms should go together, then the blessing is sure.

At the request of the agent, we give the following circular.

AMER. BAPT. HOME MISSION (ROOMS, New York, July 21st, 1835.

Whereas the Baptist Convention of the State of New York voted to raise, in aid of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, during the year 1834, \$7 Thousand Dollars, and for the year 1835, Ten Thousand Dollars;—
Resolved, That it is the duty of the Churches, in the several States, in this and similar modes, to contribute largely and promptly to the exhausted treasury of that Society; and that at least the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is this year needed by the Society, and is due from the Churches.

TO THE CHURCHES, ASSOCIATIONS, AND HOME MISSION SOCIETIES OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION, IN THE ATLANTIC STATES:

MEN AND BRETHREN.

The resolution above recited, was a substance, adopted, and by a unanimous vote, at a very large meeting of brethren from various portions of our country, assembled in the city of Richmond, and there holding, first, the Triennial Convention for Foreign Missions, and next, the Third Session of our own Society for the promotion of Home Missions. It was introduced by the Rev. JESSE MERCER, of Georgia. Many of the brethren concurred, were earnest in advocating an effort to double the amount, and deemed it the duty of the American Baptists to expend, in the great work of evangelizing their own land, the annual sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The brethren, to whose more immediate charge, as the Executive Committee of the Society, the Churches have entrusted the management of this enterprise, feared that even the amount actually fixed upon was beyond the standard which the feelings of the churches had as yet attained. They knew that for the crying wants of our teeming population, more than the largest amount proposed was now urgently needed; but it was their fear, that the churches would not come up to the work with the requisite spirit and promptitude, and that the afflictive discrepancy between the amount voted and the amount gathered, would expose the Society to scorn, and the brethren who had commended the effort to the taunt of having begun to build, while they had not wherewith to finish. The brethren delegated from our churches throughout the Union, were prepared to hope better things of the Christian land; they represented. They were entitled to judge, and to their judgment the Executive Committee submitted; and, before the world, brethren, the Society now stands pledged to attempt the collection of this sum. Is not the pledge a reciprocal one, that the three hundred thousand Baptists of the Atlantic States, will not withhold the pittance necessary to accomplish the object? By a subsequent resolution introduced by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, of North Carolina, the Executive Committee were instructed to issue a circular, making to our brethren throughout the land the urgent appeal which befits the importance of the effort, and the pressing emergencies in consequence of which that effort is required.

It is under these circumstances, that we come before you, and ask your sober consideration of the question as a matter of duty to CHRIST. Of our six thousand churches well nigh the one half, destitute of a regular pastorship, need the labors of your Society, to shew them their duty, and what is often more difficult, to convince them of their ability to maintain amongst them the regular ministrations of the word. In addition to this, neighborhood after neighborhood makes to your Executive Committee its importunate request for aid. Our treasury is empty—